

beneath black; legs ochraceous; head shorter than pronotum, ocelli a little less removed from each other than from eyes; tegmina distinctly thickly punctate; posterior tibiae with two strong spines.

Long. 6 mm.

E. Ruwenzori, 6000–13,000 feet.

## LII.—A Synopsis of the Fishes of the Subfamily Salanginæ.

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

SALANGINÆ.—Argentiniidæ with the dorsal fin placed far behind the pelvics, the head depressed, flat above, and the body elongate, subcylindrical anteriorly and compressed posteriorly. Teeth conical; scales deciduous; 4 branchiostegals; pelvic fins 7-rayed\*.

### Synopsis of the Genera.

#### I. Præmaxillaries subnormal; lower jaw projecting.

A. Dorsal fin entirely in advance of the anal; tongue with 2 series of teeth; 2 series of teeth on each side of the palate; teeth in the jaws small, subequal . . . . . 1. *Protosalanx*, gen. nov.

B. Dorsal fin partly above the anal; tongue toothless; 1 series of teeth on each side of the palate.

Teeth in the jaws small, subequal . . . . . 2. *Salangichthys*, Bleek.

A pair of canines near the symphysis of the lower jaw; præmaxillary teeth somewhat enlarged, strongly recurved . . . . . 3. *Hemisalanx*, gen. nov.

#### II. Præmaxillaries forming an anterior triangular expansion; lower jaw not projecting; a single series of teeth on each side of the palate; 1 or more anterior canines in the lower jaw, perforating the roof of the mouth behind the præmaxillary expansion; præmaxillary teeth strong, recurved, set rather far apart.

A. Dorsal fin entirely in advance of the anal: tongue with a single series of teeth; lower jaw ending in a short fleshy appendage.

4. *Leucosoma*, Gray.

B. Dorsal fin wholly or partly above the anal; tongue toothless.

Lower jaw ending in a short fleshy appendage . . . . . 5. *Salanx*, Cuv.

Lower jaw ending in a distinct, more or less movable præsymphyseal bone, with a double series of teeth . . . . . 6. *Parasalanx*, gen. nov.

\* In *Protosalanx*, *Salangichthys*, *Hemisalanx*, and *Parasalanx*, and probably throughout the group, the males have the outer pectoral ray produced and the anal fin modified, the middle rays being set close together and curved backwards, whilst on each side of the body a single longitudinal series of adherent scales, decreasing in size posteriorly, is placed above the base of the fin.

## Synopsis of the Species.

1. *Protosalanx hyalocranius*, Abbott, 1901\*.

D. 17. A. 30-32. P. 23-25. Depth of body 10-13 in the length (♀), length of head  $5\frac{1}{4}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

Three specimens, 115-130 mm. in total length, from Shanghai (*Swinhoe*).

2. *Salangichthys microdon*, Bleek., 1860.

D. 12-14. A. 25-27. P. 15-16. Origin of anal below posterior rays of dorsal.

Numerous specimens, up to 85 mm. in total length, including the types of the species from Yeddo (*Bleeker*), and examples from Vladivostock (*Hook*), Yokohama ('*Challenger*'), and the Inland Sea of Japan (*Gordon Smith*).

3. *Hemisalanx prognathus*, sp. n.†

D. 13. A. 26. P. 10. Depth of body 14 in the length, length of head  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

A single specimen, 120 mm. in total length, from Shanghai (*Swinhoe*).

4. *Leucosoma chinense*, Osbeck, 1765 (*Synodus macrocephalus*, Lacep., *Leucosoma reevesii*, Gray).

D. 10-11. A. 29-31. P. 10-12.

Four specimens, 160-180 mm. in total length, from China, including the type of *L. reevesii*.

5. *Salanx cuvieri*, Val., 1849.

D. 13. A. 26-27. P. 9-10. Depth of body 13 to 14 in the length, length of head  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . Head 3 times as long as broad; snout as long as postorbital part of head. Origin of pelvics nearer to that of anal than to base of pectoral; anal origin below fourth or fifth ray of dorsal.

\* Abbott gives D. 16-18. A. 28-31. P. 27 for specimens from Tientsin. His figure of a male shows depth of body 9 in the length.

† *Salanx ariakensis* (Kishinouye), Jord. & Snyder, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 1902, p. 592, from the Ariaka Sea (Kiu-shiu), is an insufficiently described species which may belong to *Hemisalanx*.

D. 13. A. 26. P. 10. Dorsal opposite anal. Teeth subequal; tongue toothless.

Two specimens, 150 mm. in total length, from Ichang (*Pratt*).

I am indebted to Dr. Pellegrin for notes on the type of the species, which leave little doubt that these examples should be referred to *Salanx cuvieri*.

6. *Parasalanx gracillimus*, sp. n.

D. 12. A. 27. P. 10. Depth of body 18 in the length, length of head  $5\frac{1}{3}$ . Head a little more than 3 times as long as broad; snout as long as postorbital part of head. Origin of pelvics equidistant from head and origin of anal, which is below the eighth or ninth dorsal ray.

A single specimen, 120 mm. in total length, from Shanghai (*Shanghai Museum*).

7. *Parasalanx longianalis*, sp. n.

D. 12-13. A. 30-32. P. 10. Depth of body 13 to 15 in the length, length of head  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . Head 3 times as long as broad; snout shorter than postorbital part of head. Origin of pelvics equidistant from head and origin of anal, which is below the fifth to the seventh dorsal ray.

Four specimens, 110-125 mm. in total length, from Liao-ho, Northern China (*Morrison*).

8. *Parasalanx acuticeps*, Regan, 1908.

D. 13-14. A. 26-27. P. 9-10. Depth of body 11 in the length, length of head  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{2}{3}$ . Head 3 times as long as broad; snout shorter than postorbital part of head. Origin of pelvics nearer to anal than to base of pectoral; origin of anal below second dorsal ray.

Two specimens, 115 mm. in total length, from Lake Candidius, Formosa (*Moltrecht*).

9. *Parasalanx angusticeps*, sp. n.

D. 14. A. 28. P. 10. Depth of body 16 in the length, length of head  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . Head nearly 4 times as long as broad; snout a little longer than postorbital part of head. Origin of pelvics equidistant from base of pectoral and origin of anal, which is below that of the dorsal.

A single specimen, 153 mm. in total length, from China (*Haslar*).